NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1832. NO. 10.

Communications.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

I sent you, Mr Editor, about 18 months ago, an account of a new fashioned bee house, which I had seen in Otsego county;* and informed you I had constructed one after that model, into which I proposed to put the first swarm that came from the parent hive. A young swarm was put into the house in July, and the same season they filled the small hive with comb, but went no further. This summer, contrary to my expectations, they put forth two swarms, but have made very little addition to their comb. The first swarm was put into a close apartment, four feet square, built for the purpose in my garret, early in July, a hole being made through the brick wall for them to pass in and out. On examining their apartment, I find they have not only filled the common hive, in which they were introduced, but have constructed an equal quantity of comb upon the outside of it; the whole if filled with honey, would weigh 70 or 80 lbs. I am induced to believe these will not send out colonies while there is room to continue their operations at home. As their passage through the wall is about 26 feet from the ground, I have strong hopes that the bee moth will not disturb them. The principal advantage that this sort of bee house promises, is the facility it affords of taking honey when it is wanted, without destroying or injuring the bees. B.

Albany, Sept. 2, 1832.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

From the high encomiums which have been bestowed upon this vegetable by Loudon and other English writers, I flattered myself that it would be an acquisition to our gardens, and was impatient to procure the genuine seeds. I have raised them four or five years, the seeds last sown being from Constantinople; have had them cooked in all the prescribed forms, and am yet unable to change the opinion I formed on first tasting them, that they are absolutely insipid, and inferior to the many varieties of the summer and winter squash which we have been in the habit of cultivating. Whether the climate of England will not grow better varieties, or whether I yet lack knowledge of preparing them for the table, I cannot say. But if any of your readers have discovered the art of making them desirable, or even palatable, I beg they will send you the secret for publication.

While on this subject, I cannot forbear commending to the special notice of the lovers of pumpkin pie, the cultivation of the Valparaiso squash, as far superior in richness to the common pumpkin. Believing that what is best for men is best for other animals, I have introduced them for exclusive field culture. The Valparaiso squash is generally of an oblong shape, of a pea green color, sometimes of a lighter shade, and weighs from 15 to 50 lbs. Carefully saved, and kept from frost and moisture, they will keep till March. I plant them with potatoes, and find they do better than with corn. B.

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. p. 253.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE ROSE.

The rose has long been admired as the queen of flowers. Its delightful fragrance, and the richness of its colorings, have rendered it a universal favorite. The skill of the florist has greatly multiplied its varieties, of which some collectors boast of their hundreds. The floral amateur watches their unfolding with impatience, admires their expanding beauty, and sees them fade with regret; for, with few exceptions, they bloom as it were but for a day. The hardy monthly flowering are of recent introduction, and are comparatively little known.

But even the rose is in danger of being surpassed in public admiration by an indigenous plant of our new continent. The *Dahlia*, or *Georgiana*, is a native of Mexico, and although destitute of fragrance, it surpasses the rose in the brilliancy and variety of its colors, and in the duration of its bloom. In a late visit to the Albany nursery, I passed through an avenue of some hundreds, embracing 150 varieties, displaying double flowers of various forms and brilliant colors. The anemone and globe flowering varieties are the most fashionable forms, (for taste is mutable in flowers, as in everything else.) They are certainly pretty, but I cannot yet prefer them to bold and magnificent show of the larger sorts. Many of them had been in flower in June, and would continue to bloom till checked by frost. The proprietors presented me with their catalogue of select roses and *Dahlias*. The former comprised 156 hardy kinds for sale, exclusive of many new ones which they were propagating, and including several that flower monthly. They are arranged by colors into eleven classes, with characters denoting the size of the flower, and habit of the plant; and the price of each attached. The list of Dahlias extend to 115, arranged like the roses, by their colors into thirteen classes, with the ordinary height of each, and price. To the buyer this arrangement is very convenient, as it enables him to select favorite colors, or an assortment of colors, with a certainty which ordinary catalogues do not afford. A FLORAL AMATEUR.

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.

The memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, vol. iv. contain some interesting experiments made by John Murray, Esq. on the germination of seeds and subsequent vegetation.

Mustard and cress seeds were sown upon black, white, and red woollen cloths, kept constantly wet. The germination on the first was tardy, and the vegetation quickly; on the others luxuriant and beautiful.

Like seeds were sown in powdered alum, sulphates of iron, soda and magnesia, and muriates of soda and lime. The seeds germinated only in the first.

Like seeds were partially roasted, others submitted to the action of boiling water, all of which grew; showing that elevated temperature did not destroy their vitality. In like manner, seeds of maize and the yellow locust, will bear a high temperature without injury. Peas and beans, with boiling water poured on them, sprouted in a few hours and did well. Our gardeners do this with onion seed, to test its goodness. If good it soon sprouts, but will not grow.

Seeds sown in the mineral acids, diluted, did not grow. But those sown in carbonate of magnesia, and watered, germinated freely; thus disproving the conclusion of Tenant, which has been adopted by subsequent philosophers, that magnesian limestone is injurious to vegetation.

Other experiments went to demonstrate, that the metallic poisons, destructive to animals, are no less deleterious to vegetation; that ferruginous matter holds the first rank in these poisons, and that these substances were absorbed by the roots of the plants.

Albany, Sept. 2, 1832.

ON SHORTENING TAP ROOTS OF TREES.

From the Transactions of the Society for the advancement of gardening in the Royal Prussian States, communicated for the New England Farmer.

The following principles are laid down.

1. An injury to any one part of a plant occasions a change in the natural development of the other parts.

2. Roots and stems are always in a certain degree reciprocally proportioned to each other. [Roots produce branches, and branches produce roots.]

3. The tap root does not form a part of every plant; but, where it does so, it is an essential part of that plant.

4. By shortening the tap root, one or other of the following consequences will result: tender plants will be more easily destroyed by severe weather; all sorts of plants by dry weather, from their roots not being so deep in the soil: the wood of the timber trees will be less durable, their trunks shorter, and their heads broader and less high; and fruit trees will blossom earlier and more abundantly, and their fruit will be larger and better flavored.

5. To transplant trees without injuring their roots, is difficult in proportion to the age of the tree, and the extent of the roots.

6. All transplanting ought to be done when the trees are young, and then only can the roots be cut without injury.

7. When the tap root descends into a bad subsoil, it brings on diseases in the tree.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

REMARKS ON PROPAGATING FROM HYBRIDS.

MR FESSENDEN—In a late No. of the American Farmer, is an editorial article relative to two varieties of Indian corn produced from a hybrid. The following passages in it will serve to explain the few words subjoined by way of comment.

"For the purpose of improving Indian corn, last year he impregnated the pistils (silk) of the large white Tuskarora with the pollen from the tassels of the Golden Sioux. The result was a

perfect hybrid between the two. The grain being of a pure brimstone color, of the size and form of the Tuskarora, and like that with eight rows on the cob."

"We planted this corn last spring; the stalks were very dwarfish, resembling those of the Sioux."

"It is now ripe, and on examining it, we find that the original colors have separated, and instead of the brimstone color, we have, on every ear, grains of the bright yellow Sioux, and the pure white Tuskarora. But the quality of the corn is evidently superior to either of the original parents; although the colors have resumed their original tints. This is to us a singular circumstance, and one we are unable to account for."

As we are all learners beyond the limits of positive science, and this subject, viz. that of the laws that influence character in the generation of both vegetable and animal life, is one of the darkest, yet remaining for elucidation, we wish in common with this writer to elicit light from some one able to treat the inquiry in an elaborate manner.

Although the grains of the new varieties of corn resumed the original colors of the parents, yet it appears that in essential qualities they were different from them and superior to either. The gentleman who made the experiment, thinks that according to what he supposes to have been settled as the law of nature, the color of the grains should have been that of the hybrid, sulphur color.

There appear to be many cases analogous to this, both in animal and vegetable life. It is admitted to be a law of nature *that like will produce like.* But it seems to be limited in its application to species, and not extended to varieties and individuals, at least with sufficient uniformity to deserve the name of law or a rule of nature.

Among animals, a common hybrid, the mule, is generally supposed incapable of producing young, at all. There are however, a few well authenticated cases to the contrary, and but a few. In one that occurred in Scotland, about the year 1760, the progeny is represented as hideous, and though the offspring of a horse and a female mule, the foal resembled an ass much more than the mule did—the head at its birth being larger than the entire body besides.

The vegetable hybrids for a long time after the impregnation by hand was adopted, for the purpose of procuring improved varieties, were supposed to be incapable of reproducing their kinds. What is now the amount of the evidence to the contrary we know not. But thus far seems clear, that as perhaps all fruits and flowers, now existing, were produced by accidental or artificial impregnation, or from seeds of hybrids, so it is a well known fact, that the seeds of the apple and the pear, and the stone fruits, cannot be relied upon to reproduce their kinds. Nature seems to be constantly at work in the process of generating new varieties. That the seed of a sweet apple, or the stone of a free-stone peach, should bring to perfection within itself a thing so unlike its parent as a sour apple, in the one case, and a cling-stone peach in the other, is perhaps, as surprising, as that the hybrid corn of the writer in the American Farmer, should furnish nature an occasion for the exercise of her prolific power, and love of variety. Providence has always some beneficent designs in all results; and in none are we permitted to see this more distinctly than in the tendency of *crosses*, vegetable and animal, and we may add, *moral*, to produce valuable improvements.

We quote the following passage from the same piece, for the purpose of carrying our remarks one step further.

"The only thing analogous is the proposition advanced by an able writer some time since in the columns of the American Farmer, that the offspring of cross breeds of animals would, instead of partaking of the mixt character of the immediate parents, assume that of one or the other of the original progenitors. How far this proposition may hold good with animals we do not know, but it certainly appears to be the case in the vegetable world, at least so far as the fact above stated warrants the formation of an opinion."

He, however, doubts the fact stated in regard to animals in its general application, because, as he very ingeniously explains, he does not see but that, "if the two kinds of corn, which were combined in the hybrid, have become distinct varieties, they are each of them the produce of one distinct parent; the one, of the Tuskarora female, the other of the Sioux male." But he afterwards, towards the close of his paper, says that these new varieties of grain were neither of them either pure Tuskarora or pure Sioux, but partook of qualities, in part, of both. Which fact goes to prove what alone seems probably true, in regard to the progeny of cross breeds of animals, viz: that they *may* resemble their original progenitors more than their immediate parents. This is not uncommon in the human race, and is a fact, we believe well established in regard to domestic animals generally. Sometimes too, members of the same family bear little or no resemblance to each other, or to any known ancestor.

In the vegetable kingdom, the intermixture of different sorts from mere juxtaposition or the force of other circumstances, takes place where there is a certain affinity. So that each individual as a parent, may come to have the power to transmit in various degrees and unequal proportions, the qualities of all preceding generations.

This is a state of things which would seem likely to baffle any attempt to secure in the descendants, any one or more marked and valuable properties of the immediate parents by direct propagation from seed.

This gives rise to the question, whether any principle can be settled on sufficient grounds, by which, in breeding or raising improved stocks of animals or vegetables, a liability to the reproduction of infirmities and undesirable qualities can be overcome?

There is a vulgar saying, that in every apple or pear, there is one seed larger than the rest, which, when planted, will give the parent fruit. A selection of grains from an ear of corn is sometimes recommended to prevent degeneracy in future crops. Some persons are attentive to save for seed of a favorite kind of potato, such as have the characteristics of the particular sort. This all goes to show that there is an inability in the crop generally to maintain the stock in another generation. The finest individuals among horses and horned cattle, particularly males, are chosen to continue the species.

Now, if the parents of all these individuals, vegetable and animal, or any of their ancestors, not very remote, were ordinary, the defects, whatever they may have been, will lurk in the constitution of these fine individuals, and may chance to appear, even through them, in the next generation, and, if not in the next, in some succeeding one.

The basis therefore of the science of breeding domestic animals, as understood and practised upon by high breeders in England, is, we believe, to propagate from individuals only, both on the side of the male and female, whose ancestors have been for some generations, the longer the better, distinguished for the finest qualities.

If the object be to obtain superior milch cows, then to breed from animals, all whose female ancestry on both sides, have been thus distinguished. If for beef, then from individuals of a family remarkable, on both sides for many generations for the small quantity of offal, &c. With this care, it is obvious, that the chances of fine individuals producing inferior young, will diminish with each generation, and the liability be at length wholly at an end. And, by the bye, it might have been suggested by Jeremy Bentham, had he lived a few years longer, or may be still by some other political reformer, that, if monarchy is to remain on the earth, it would be well to breed *scientifically*, for the throne.

TRANSPLANTING TREES; ENGLISH CHERRY TREES, &c.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

Sir—I have lately had an opportunity of reading a volume of the New England Farmer, and find many things that are highly beneficial; but there are some things, which I have found by long experience to be of much use in transplanting and cultivating fruit and forest trees, which I have not found noticed in your paper.

About seventeen years ago, I set about twenty sugar maples by the side of the road. I selected trees for setting out that were about an inch in diameter. I pruned them but little, and paid no attention to the side of the tree that I set to the south, and in two years they were chiefly dead. I then set out new ones in their stead, in the same way, and at this time there is hardly one of them standing. Since that time, I have adopted a new method; I now select trees for setting out that are about two inches in diameter. I mark the south side of the tree, and set it with the same side to the south that it stood before it was taken up. I cut off the whole of the top about ten feet from the root. I dig the holes for the trees about three feet in diameter, and leave the roots long enough to reach across the hole. I make them fast to a stake three or four feet from the ground. But the thing that I think most essential is yet to be told; that is, when the tree is set, and the earth that was taken out is nearly all put back into the hole again, take half a pint or a pint of good ashes and strew round in the hole, and over the roots, then hoe in the rest of the earth that came out of the hole, and cover the ashes, and the work is done. Since setting the trees in this way, I have not lost more than about one in thirty.

I think that ashes used in this way would be highly beneficial to fruit trees. It is wonderful to me that farmers in this part of the country pay no more attention to the cultivation of fruit trees, especially the English cherry. I know of but one English cherry, that is a bearing tree within twenty or thirty miles. English cherry trees and mazzards have often been transported from the vicinity of Boston to this part of the country; and if they do not die the first winter they become sickly, and in two or three years they all die. Last autumn I procured English cherry trees and mazzards from Massachusetts, to the number of about

sixty or seventy. These trees were set in the town where I live, and to my great mortification I found, in March or April, that they were all of them dead. But I know of a few mazzards in this neighborhood, that have not been transplanted, that are now abounding, where they first started from the seed, and not one of these trees died last winter; but they appear to be as hardy and healthy as wild cherries. I think that English cherries may be cultivated in this as well as in other places, by planting the seeds and raising the mazzard stocks, they will become naturalized to the soil and climate, and become healthy and hardy trees. S. P.

Swanzey, N. H. Sept. 1832.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WASHINGTON, OR WASHINGTON BOLMER PLUM.

This delicious and beautiful fruit is supposed to have originated at New York, whence it was sent to England in 1819.

The parent tree was struck to the ground during a thunder storm, before it had borne fruit, and the trunk entirely destroyed. But from its roots, vigorous shoots were produced, and in due time fruit, such as no other tree of the plum kind, considering all its properties, ever has shewn.

Its *form* is oval; *fruit* very large; its *skin* beautifully colored with orange and reddish purple bloom; its *flesh* yellow, delicate, very sweet and luscious, and separating freely from the stone; its *juice* very abundant and fine. In fact, we know of no plum that can compare with it in quality when perfectly ripe, the real Green Gage or Grosse Reine Claude excepted; but when its size and its beauty are taken into consideration, it is even more valuable than that justly celebrated fruit. Having had several of these plums put into my possession within a few days by our fellow citizen, EDWARD CRUFT, Esq., who has I believe the only tree in bearing in this part of the country, and having compared them with the description of this fruit given in the Pomological Magazine, and found it to correspond in all its properties, I have thought it but justice to that gentleman to notice the fact in your paper, that he may have the credit of having first introduced this delightful fruit into our city. PRUNUS.

Boston, Sept. 11.

BEURRE DIEL PEAR, AND JONATHAN OR NEW SPITZENBURG APPLE.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished Horticulturist in Albany, to his correspondent in Salem, Mass.

"The Beurre Diel has been compared here by our amateurs with the St Michael's, the Seckle, &c, and pronounced superior to any.

"The Jonathan apple, (New Spitzenburg) was compared in March with the Esopus Spitzenburg, Seek-no-further, Vandevere, &c, and thought by all to surpass them in excellence as a table apple. It is only by comparison that we can judge correctly of the relative value of fruits. I think the Jonathan one of our best table apples, if not the really best."

From the Taunton Reporter.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The Literary Festivals of the present year which have just been completed in New England, are about to be followed by others of a different character indeed, but exerting a like salutary and useful influence. Who has been present at the annual exhibitions of our Literary Seminaries without being impressed that they operate in their effects far beyond the day and the spot in which they are held. Those who are present imbibe something of the spirit of the place and the occasion, and carry it to their homes and neighborhoods. It is there yet more widely diffused. Effects thus produced may not be at once seen, but no one doubts their existence or tendency.

Is it not so in regard to agricultural exhibitions? The premiums distributed are indeed a small part of the object or influence of the Shows. Men engaged in the same pursuits are brought together on these occasions. Agricultural specimens are before them, leading naturally to discussions upon the different plans of husbandry prevalent in their neighborhoods, and a variety of topics connected with their common employments. Is it to be supposed that intelligent men will return to their homes without carrying with them information and purposes which shall be turned to a useful account—useful to themselves and necessarily beneficial to their neighborhoods?

The Exhibition of the Bristol County Agricultural Society, which recurs in this town on the *first Wednesday in October*, promises in one particular at least, higher interest and entertainment than the exhibitions of some past years. The addresses, which for several years after the organization of the Society were delivered at its anniversaries, have been for some time omitted. This year we are happy to be able to state, an address may be expected from the President of the Society, Roland Howard, Esq. of Easton. Mr Howard is a practical farmer of long experience, with other qualifications, which will enable him, we doubt not, to present an interesting and instructive address.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Exhibition will be at Newbury. on the upper green, near the meeting house of the Rev. Mr Withington, on Thursday the 27th day of September inst.

All claims for Premiums must be entered with the Secretary, on or before 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of Exhibition.

All persons intending to claim any of the premiums offered, (excepting those for animals exhibited or domestic manufactures) are requested to give notice to the Secretary, in writing, previous to the day of Exhibition.

All persons intending to be competitors in the Ploughing Match must give information thereof, on or before the Monday next preceding the day of Exhibition, and must have their teams ready on the ploughing field, on the farm of the late John Pettingill, Esq. at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Trustees will meet at the house of Capt. Daniel Adams Lunt, near the Rev. Mr Withington's meeting house, at half past 8 o'clock A. M., to fill all vacancies in the Committees.

The several Committees will be expected to meet and be ready for the performance of their respective duties at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The exhibition of Manufactures will be at the Brick School house on the Green, where all articles must be entered and deposited before 9 o'clock, A. M.

The exhibition of Butter, Cheese, and vegetables, will be provided for near the above school house.

Competitors in the ploughing match who reside more than ten miles from the place of exhibition may have their teams taken care of at the expense of the society, by calling on Capt. Richard Jaques near the Green.

All animals or articles entered for Premium, must remain under the direction of the Marshals until 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Society will dine together at Drake's Hotel, Newburyport, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. Tickets for the dinner may be obtained by members of the Society at the above Hotel, and at Capt. Daniel A. Lunt's above named, at seventy-five cents each.

The Society will meet at the meeting house of the Rev. Mr Withington at 3 o'clock P. M. where an address will be delivered by the Rev. GARDINER B. PERRY—the reports of the several Committees will be read and the premiums awarded—after which the usual business of the annual meeting will be attended to. Side pews will be reserved for ladies.

Members of the Society are requested to obtain tickets for the Dinner, by 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,

J. W. PROCTOR, Secretary.

Newburyport, Sept. 10, 1832.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

Middlesex Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, and Ploughing Match at Concord, October 3, 1832.

The Committee of Arrangements for the approaching Cattle Show, have given notice that all entries of animals for the pens are to be made with Mr PHINEAS HOW, by 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of the exhibition.

Such Manufactures and Fabrics, Improvements in Machinery, all Implements of Husbandry offered for premium, must be entered at the Court House by 10 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition, where directions and aid will be given. Persons in the immediate vicinity are requested to forward their articles, for exhibition at the Court House, at as early an hour in the morning as possible.

The Trustees have appointed a Committee to award premiums on the best specimens of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Grapes, it being understood that such as are offered will be used at the Dinner of the Society.

The Ploughing Match will take place at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely, and those who wish to contend for the prizes must leave their names with JOHN STACY, Secretary of the Society, by 8 'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

A procession of officers and members of the Society, will be formed at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. at *Shepherd's* Hotel, and proceed to the meeting house, where an Address will be delivered.

After the ceremonies at the meeting house, the several Committees will immediately proceed to the discharge of their duties.

The *Trial of Strength and Discipline of Working Oxen*, will take place immediately after the services in the meeting house. Entries of the same to be made with the Secretary by 9 o'clock.

A Dinner will be in readiness at 2 o'clock at Shepherd's Hotel. Tickets to be had at the Bar at 75 cents.

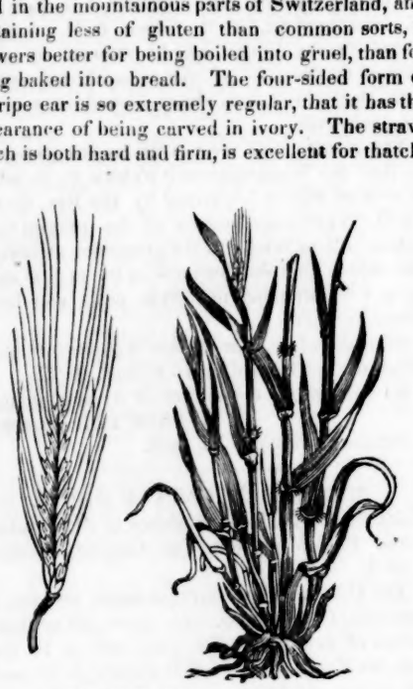
At 4 o'clock, P. M. premiums will be publicly declared at the Court-room, in the Court-house, after which the choice of Officers will take place.

From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

WHEAT.

Concluded from page 58.

One-seeded Wheat, or St Peter's corn,—*(Triticum monococcum.)* This is another variety; the stems and leaves of which are among the most diminutive of the species, and the spike contains only a single row of grains. This kind is chiefly used in the mountainous parts of Switzerland, and containing less of gluten than common sorts, it answers better for being boiled into gruel, than for being baked into bread. The four-sided form of the ripe ear is so extremely regular, that it has the appearance of being carved in ivory. The straw, which is both hard and firm, is excellent for thatching.



Ear and Plant of One-seeded Wheat.

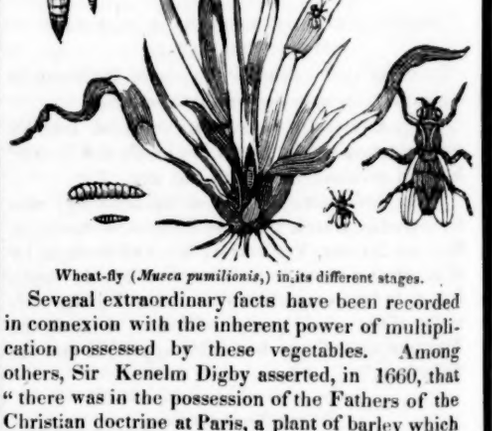
The well known method of propagating wheat is by sowing the grain in land previously prepared for its reception by ploughing. It has been held that this important preliminary of pulverizing the soil can hardly be carried to excess, the expense attending it forming almost the only limit to its prosecution. Cato the censor, who, in addition to his accomplishments as a warrior and a statesman, showed an intimate acquaintance with rural economy, has recorded his opinion on the necessity of thoroughly turning up the soil. In his treatise, "*De re Rustica*," he has laid it down as the first rule in husbandry to plough well, and the second rule—to plough.*

Two distinct practices are followed in committing the seed to the earth. The most ancient and most commonly used of these is that of scattering the seed from the hand of the sower over the whole surface; and this is characteristically called sowing *broad-cast*. The other method, which is comparatively of modern introduction, is that of depositing the seed in holes formed in straight furrows, and at regular intervals, which is called *drilling*, or dibbling; while the processes which accompany it, and which are impracticable with the broad-cast method, are distinguished as the horse-hoeing or drill system of husbandry.

Lord Bacon says, that, in his time (the beginning of the seventeenth century,) attempts had been made to plant wheat, but that the plan was abandoned, although undoubtedly advantageous, as involving too much labor.† In 1669, Evelyn furnished to the Royal Society a description of a sowing machine invented by Locatelli, an Italian, who had obtained a patent for its use in Spain, having proved its utility by public experiment.* The drill plough was, however, not used in England, and was perhaps, quite unknown to a body of men who are proverbially slow all over the world to adopt any improvement, till public attention was awakened to it, in the early part of the last century, by the celebrated Jethro Tull, who, after practically following for some years his own improved plan of husbandry, and thereby proving its advantages, published a particular account of his process in the year 1733. This work, which he entitled "An Essay on Horse-hoeing Husbandry," became highly popular, compelling the attention of English agriculturists to the subject, and engaging no less the consideration of scientific foreigners. The system of Mr Tull consisted in discarding the old method of scattering seed upon the land broad-cast, and in substituting a mode of sowing the grain in straight rows or furrows by means of an implement more perfect than Locatelli's machine, which delivered the seed at proper intervals, and in the exact quantity that was found most beneficial. Spaces of fifty inches breadth were left between the furrows, so that the land could be ploughed or horse-hoed in these intervals at various periods during the growth of the crop, the object of these hoeings being to bring fresh portions of the soil into contact with the fibrous roots of the plants, and thus to render every part in turn available for their nutrition. One material advantage that results from the new method of husbandry is the saving which it occasions in seed-corn, and which is said to amount to five eighths of the quantity usually expended in the old method. The comparative merits of the two plans have for so long a time been submitted to the surest of all tests, that of experience, and have been so well examined by competent persons, who have given the result of their inquiries to the world, that it cannot be necessary to do more in this place than refer the reader to those authors for farther information.

The manner in which plants are produced through the germination of seeds is so well known, that in any community where the human mind has been advanced in that degree which incites to the cultivation of the earth, it would perhaps be difficult to find a man so insensible to the workings of nature by which he is surrounded, as not to have noticed with admiration the phenomena accompanying the development of vegetable fecundity. It is true we know not how this standing miracle is brought about; and, in all human probability, we never shall be able to pierce the veil wherein the inciting energy is shrouded to which that fecundity is owing; but is it possible for us, while conscious that it exists, not to be grateful for the benevolence whereby that energy is ceaselessly called into action? At one end of the groove, in a grain of wheat, is a small protuberance, as we have already mentioned, which is the germ or embryo of the future plant. This organ has been appropriately called *corculum* (little heart.) It contains within itself a principle, which, if rightly managed, is capable of evolving not only a plant of wheat, with its abundant spike, but also plant after plant, and spike after spike, until, in the course of a few harvests, the progeny of this little germ would become capable of feeding a nation. Thus it is, that in the lapse of ages, amidst the desolations of rude conquerors, and the alternations which the finest portions of the earth have endured from civilization to semi-barbarism, the vital principle of vegetable life destined for the chief support of the human race has not been lost; and it has remained to man, like fire, which he alone of all animals has subjected to his use, to be called forth at his bidding to administer to his support, his comfort, and his advance in every art of social existence.

The number of stalks thrown up by one grain of wheat is indefinite, and depends upon local causes. This power of multiplication, as possessed by the grain-bearing plants, is called *tillering*. In its progress, the stalks do not rise immediately from the germ, but are thrown out from different points of the infant sprouts while yet they remain in contact with the moist soil. An increase of the cereal plants, by this means, is sometimes produced beyond anything conceivable by those persons who have not attended to the fact. But for it, the casualties to which these important plants are liable during the earlier stages of vegetation, would in many cases operate fatally to the hopes of the farmer. One or two circumstances may be mentioned in which this power of multiplying themselves at the roots is of the highest advantage in the cultivation of the cereal grains. An insect, *(musca pumilionis,)* is accustomed to deposit its eggs in the very core of the *plumule* or primary shoot of wheat, so that it is completely destroyed by the larvæ. Did the plant possess within itself no means of repairing this injury, the whole previous labor of the husbandman would in this case have been in vain. But this destruction occurring in the spring of the year, when the vegetative power of the plant is in the greatest activity, an effect is produced somewhat analogous to that of heading down a fruit tree; shoots immediately spring up from the nodes (knots,) the plant becomes more firmly rooted, and produces, probably, a dozen stems and ears where, but for the temporary mischief, it might have sent forth only one.



Wheat-fly (*Musca pumilionis,*) in its different stages.

Several extraordinary facts have been recorded in connexion with the inherent power of multiplication possessed by these vegetables. Among others, Sir Kenelm Digby asserted, in 1660, that "there was in the possession of the Fathers of the Christian doctrine at Paris, a plant of barley which they at that time kept as a curiosity, and which consisted of two hundred and fortynine stalks springing from one root or grain, and in which they counted above eighteen thousand grains or

* Cap. lxi. † Sylva Sylvarum.

* See Beckmann's History of Inventions, vol. iv. p. 45, ed. 1817.

seeds of barley." In the Philosophical Transactions* it is recorded, that Mr C. Miller of Cambridge, the son of the eminent horticulturist, sowed on the 2d of June, a few grains of common red wheat, one of the plants from which had tillered so much, that on the 8th of August he was enabled to divide it into eighteen plants, all of which were placed separately in the ground. In the course of September and October so many of these plants had again multiplied their stalks, that the number of plants which were separately set out to stand the winter was sixtyseven. With the first growth of the spring the tillering again went forward, so that at the end of March and beginning of April a farther division was made, and the number of plants now amounted to five hundred. Mr Miller expressed his opinion, that before the season had too far advanced one other division might have been effected, when the number might have been at least quadrupled. The five hundred plants proved extremely vigorous, much more so than wheat under ordinary culture, so that the number of ears submitted to the sickle was 21,109, or more than forty to each of the divided plants: in some instances there were one hundred ears upon one plant. The ears were remarkably fine, some being six or seven inches long, and containing from sixty to seventy grains. The wheat, when separated from the straw, weighed fortyseven pounds and seven ounces, and measured three pecks and three quarters, the estimated number of grains being 576,840.

Such an enormous increase is not of course attainable on any great scale, or by the common modes of culture; but the experiment is of use as showing the vast power of increase with which the most valuable of vegetables is endowed, and which, by judiciously varying the mode of tillage, may possibly in time be brought into beneficial action.

The ordinary produce of wheat varies exceedingly, depending much upon the quality of the soil, the nature of the season, and the mode of culture. The average produce of the soil of a country depends, as does every other species of production, upon the advance of its inhabitants in knowledge and in the possession of capital. It has been conjectured, that in the 13th century, an acre of good land in England would produce twelve bushels of wheat.† In two centuries this rate of produce appears to have greatly increased. Harrison, writing in 1574, says, "The yield of our corne-ground is much after this rate following: Throughout the land (if you please to make an estimate thereof by the acre,) in meane and indifferent years, wherein each acre of rie or wheat, well tilled and dressed, will yield commonlie sixteene or twentie bushels; an acre of barley, six-and-thirtie bushels; of otes, and such like, four or five quarters; which proportion is notwithstanding oft abated toward the north, as it is oftentimes surmounted in the south."‡ The mean produce in Great Britain, according to the estimate of Mr Arthur Young, did not, at the time when he wrote (about 50 years ago,) exceed twentytwo and a half bushels per acre. Other and later writers have calculated the average at from twentyfour to twentyeight bushels; while the author of the Reports on Agriculture for Middlesex has asserted, that the medium quantity in that county is forty bushels, the highest produce he has known being sixtyeight, and the lowest twelve bushels per acre. The land in the county which was the subject of these Reports, owing to its proximity to the metropolis, may be considered as in a state of high condition, and much beyond the ordinary rate of fertility. At all times, and in every country, some situations will be found more prolific than others, and some individuals will be more successful in their agricultural labors. Pliny has related a case which occurred among the Romans, where this success was seen in so marked a degree, that the able agriculturist who, by excelling his countrymen, had rendered himself the object of envy, was cited before the Curule Edile and an assembly of the people, to answer to a charge of sorcery, founded on his reaping much larger crops from his very small spot of ground than his neighbors did from their extensive fields. In answer to this charge Cresinus produced his efficient implements of husbandry, his well-fed oxen, and a hale young woman, his daughter, and pointing to them, exclaimed,—"These, Romans, are my instruments of witchcraft, but I cannot here show you my labors, sweats, and anxious cares."*

It will be easily conceived that the quantity of straw must vary considerably from year to year, according to the seasons, and that this produce will likewise be generally influenced by the nature of the soil. It is therefore impossible to give any certain information upon this point, but it will perhaps amount to a near approximation to the truth if we consider that for every twelve bushels of wheat, one load, containing thirtysix trusses of straw, will be obtained, the weight of which is 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. The straw of summer wheat is more agreeable to cattle than that produced from winter sowing.

This most important vegetable is not wholly free from casualties apart from climate. The principal of these are, blight, mildew, and smut. The examination and treatment of these diseases have proved fruitful topics with writers on agricultural subjects. It does not, however, appear that the public has hitherto benefited much by their speculations, and an author of considerable eminence is so far of a contrary opinion as to have asserted that "in proportion as words have been multiplied upon the subject, the difficulties attending its elucidation have increased."†

Blight is a disorder to which the cereal grains are known to have been liable from the earliest times. Among the ancient Greeks it was regarded as a sign of wrath on the part of their offended deities; and whenever it occurred they consequently gave themselves up to the infliction, without any thought of providing a remedy. The same superstitious notion was entertained by the Romans, who believed that the evil, which they called *rubigo*, was under the control of a particular deity named Rubigus, to propitiate whom in favor of their crops sacrifices were continually offered.

Blight and mildew have been very much confounded together by different writers on agricultural subjects, so as to render it doubtful to which class of appearances each name should in strictness be applied, or whether indeed both are not applicable to one and the same disorder occurring at different periods of the growth of the plant. Wishing to avoid entering upon debatable ground in noticing a subject which remains intricate and obscure, notwithstanding all the laborious treatises to which it has given rise, the forms which the disorders assume, and the bad effects by which they are followed will be plainly but briefly described, leaving the question of their classification to more professional hands.

Three distinct and dissimilar causes are assigned for the production of these disorders—cold and frosty winds—sultry and pestilential vapors—and the propagation of a parastical fungus. The first of these causes acts by stopping the current of the juices; the leaves, being then deprived of a necessary portion of nutriment, speedily wither and die, when the juices, which are impeded in their passage, swell and burst the vessels, becoming then the food of myriads of little insects. These make their appearance so suddenly as to have been considered the cause rather than one of the effects of the disease. The second cause of blight occurs after the grain has attained its full growth. It has been observed to happen mostly after heavy showers of rain, which, occurring about noontide, have been succeeded by clear sunshine. The plants are most commonly attacked thus about the middle or end of July. Mr Loudon informs us that "in the summer of 1809, a field of wheat on rather a light and sandy soil came up with every appearance of health, and also into ear, with a fair prospect of ripening well. About the beginning of July it was considered as exceeding anything expected from such a soil. A week afterwards, a portion of the crop on the east side of the field, to the extent of several acres, was totally destroyed, being shrunk and shrivelled up to less than one half the size of what it had formerly been, and so withered and blasted as not to appear to belong to the same field. The rest of the field produced a fair crop."* This disorder attacks either the leaves or stem of the plant, which appear to be covered by broken lines, of a black or deep brown color. This disease has been ascertained to result from the presence of a very minute species of fungus, the roots of which are inserted into the stem, and absorb the nourishment intended for the grain, which when the plant is thus attacked proves little else than husk. The minute seeds of the parasitical plant which occasion this mischief are so exceedingly light that they are borne along by the air to considerable distances. They are likewise of extraordinary quick growth, occupying in warm weather, according to the opinion of Sir Joseph Banks, not longer than one week from the time of their insertion in the plant to the production of their seed. Every pore in the straw whereon they fix will present from twenty to forty plants, so that the extent to which this mischief spreads is difficult to be imagined. Fungus thrives best in damp and shady situations, a circumstance which seems to point out naturally the propriety of providing means for the free ventilation of the fields, keeping low the hedges and fences by which they are surrounded. For the same reason it is found that thin crops, and such as are sown by drilling or dibbling are the most likely to escape.

It has been often asserted, and was for a long time believed, that the neighborhood of barberry bushes was hurtful by attracting the noxious fungus, but this idea is now classed among unfounded prejudices.

The grain of mildewed plants is found to be

* Vol. lviii.

† Sir J. Cullum's "History of Hawksted," quoted in Eden's "History of the Poor," vol. i. p. 18.

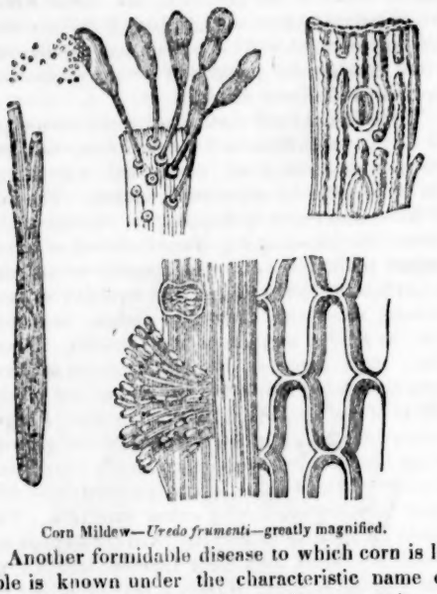
‡ "Description of Britain," prefixed to Hollingshed.

* Nat. Hist., book xviii. chap. 6.

† Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening, p. 236.

* Encyclop. of Gard. p. 237.

perfectly good for seed, and being smaller than sound grain, a less measure is required for the purpose.



Corn Mildew—*Uredo frumenti*—greatly magnified.

Another formidable disease to which corn is liable is known under the characteristic name of smut. This injury consists in the conversion of the farina of the grain into a sooty powder, which is more or less black and offensive to the smell. Some authors have divided this evil under two different names, retaining that of *smut* for one of its modifications, while that of *burnt-grain* has been given to the other. Mills, in his "System of Practical Husbandry," has drawn the line of distinction between the two in the following terms. "Smut, properly so called, occasions a total loss of the infected ears, but as the black powder which it produces is very fine, and the grains of that powder do not adhere together, wind and rain carry them away, so that the husbandman houses little more than the straw, which does not infect the sound grains and scarcely damages their flour. The *burnt* or *carious* grains are, on the contrary, often housed with the sound grain, which they infect with a contagious distemper, at the same time that they render its flour brown, and give it a bad smell."* The name under which this disease was known by the Romans was *ustilago:* by the French farmers it is called *charbon.*

If a portion of the black powder be first wetted with water, and then put under the microscope, it will be found to consist of myriads of minute globules, transparent, and apparently encompassed by a thin membrane. The cause of this disease has been held by some investigators to originate in the soil wherein the grain is sown; others have attributed it to the growth of a fungus within the ear; while others again have affirmed that it is owing to a diseased state of the seed whence the plant is produced. The result of various experiments conducted with different seeds sown in the same spot, and subjected to the same culture, appear to confirm the correctness of the last hypothesis.

The average weight of a bushel of wheat is about sixty pounds. Inferior samples seldom weigh less than fiftysix pounds, and the best as seldom exceed sixtytwo pounds.

A bushel of wheat of the average weight will yield, on being ground,

Of bread flour		47 pounds.
fine pollard	4¼	
coarse pollard	4	
bran	2¾	
	——	11
Loss of weight in the processes of grinding and dressing		2
		—— 60 pounds.

* Vol. ii. p. 392.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, September 19, 1832.

FARMERS' WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

Brakes for Manure, &c.—The wise and provident cultivator will be careful to make the most of his spontaneous as well as of his cultivated products. The worst weeds have their uses; and fern or brakes, *Polyphodium*, though not the most profitable of all possible vegetation are more valuable for many uses than many plants of higher reputation. "They are so full of salts," said Dr Deane, "that they should be cut green, and laid in our barn yards to putrefy and mix with the dung. Perhaps there is scarcely any better method of increasing manure. Pasturing the land where they grow, especially with hungry cattle, that will eat them as fast as they come up, will help to subdue them. Folding will kill them, for there is nothing so fatal to them as urine. But not less than two or three years' tillage will subdue them. They are hardest to subdue in deep soils. Plentiful dunging, with tillage, will be effectual; but a most certain remedy is urine; this they get in plenty by folding.

"It is a lamentable thing that we should be so inattentive to our own welfare, as to suffer this weed to render our lands in a manner useless, when it might be turned to great profit. It is a double advantage to cut brakes, as they not only make plenty of good manure, but every cutting helps to destroy them. The work may be done after the hurry of hay making is over; and perhaps, no labor on a farm can be turned to better account."

In the "*Dictionary of Arts*," it is stated that "Fern, cut while the sap is in it, and left to rot on the ground, is a very great improver of land; for if burnt, when so cut, its ashes will yield double the quantity of salt that any other vegetable can do. In several places in the northern parts of Europe, the inhabitants mow it green, and burning it to ashes, make those ashes up into balls, with a little water, which they dry in the sun, and make use of them to wash their linen with; looking upon it to be nearly as good as soap for that purpose."

In Young's Farmers' Calendar, under September it is observed, "Now is the proper time to cut fern, called in some places brakes. This is very profitable work, and should never be neglected. Carry it into your farm yard, and build large stacks of it for cutting down through the winter, as fast as the cattle will tread it into the dung; also for littering the stables, cow houses, hog-styes, &c. By having great plenty of it you will be able to raise immense quantities of dung, which is the foundation of good husbandry; and it is well known that no vegetable yields such a quantity of salts as fern; from which we are to conclude that it is best adapted to the making of manure."

Dahlias.—We have received from the garden of the Hon. T. H. PERKINS, Brookline, under the care of Mr COWAN, a bouquet of several of the most splendid varieties of the Mexican Dahlia, that we ever recollect to have seen. We believe the collection of this gentleman is unrivalled in this vicinity, if not in this country, comprising nearly three hundred varieties; among which are one hundred and ninety from Holland; the most esteemed sorts cultivated in New York, and specimens of every kind grown by Mr Haggerston at Charlestown. Mr PRATT's collection at his seat in Watertown, is also very choice and superb.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, Sept. 15, 1832.

Several fine bunches of Black Hamburg Grapes from Mr C. Taylor, of Dorchester. Mr N. Davenport of Milton, presented a pot of White Grapes, large clusters and small berries, name unknown; originally received by Mr J. B. Russell, from the American Consul at Tangiers, flavor good.

Plums.—David Jacobs of Randolph, presented a White Plum which he received of a nurseryman for a Green Gage; it resembled the Magnum Bonum. A Seedling Plum from C. Tappan. By R. Manning, Grosse Reine Claude of France, Green Gage of England, also small Green Gage.

Pears.—By R. Manning, the Musk, Spice, or Rousselet de Rheims, also called Late Catherine, Cox, No. 19.

Peaches.—Seedlings from C. Tappan, very rich Rareripes, two specimens. Two baskets of rich Peaches for exhibition, the name of the donor unknown; also two large unripe peaches, the donor unknown.

Apples.—From I. L. Hedge, Esq. of Plymouth, a most excellent apple called the Queen Apple. This is highly recommended for its superior flavor. By R. Manning, a specimen of the Kerry Pippin; Sweet Crab, raised from the seed of the small Siberian Crab. By Mr Fosdick a beautiful branch, filled with Crab Apples.

By B. V. French, Garden Royal, Green Everlasting, of Prince, No. 85, will keep till June. Bough Back Witherle Apple. A fine specimen of Honey in a glass case from B. V. French.

S. A. SHURTLEFF.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on Saturday, September 15, 1832, Charles F. Adams of Quincy, and Edward Walcott of Pawtucket, were admitted members.

CATTLE SHOWS, &c.

☞ The Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, Exhibition of Manufactures, Implements, &c, and Public sales of Animals and Manufactures, of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, will be held at Brighton, on Wednesday, Oct. 17th. Arrangements are making for an Exhibition worthy of the State Society.

☞ The Worcester County Society, hold their Show at Worcester, on Wednesday the 10th of October. Address by WALDO FLINT, Esq.

☞ The Mid llesex Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures and Ploughing Match, is to be held at Concord, on the 3d October. Address by Dr ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON, of Charlestown.

☞ The Bristol County Show, will be held at Taunton on Wednesday the 3d of October. Address by ROLAND HOWARD, Esq.

☞ The Essex County Show, will be held at Newbury, on the upper green, on Thursday the 27th of September. Address by Rev. GARDNER B. PERRY.

☞ The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Merrimack County Agricultural Society, will be held at Dunbarton, N. H. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th days of October.

☞ The Massachusetts Horticultural Society hold their anniversary celebration on the first Wednesday in October. Address by Doct. T. W. HARRIS of Cambridge.

Paint Oil.

THE subscribers, in again advertising their Prepared Paint Oil, respectfully solicit notice to the following certificates.

Dorchester, Sept. 1, 1832.

This is to certify, that I painted my house in Dorchester, white, in June last, with Downer & Au-tin's Paint Oil. It dried well, with a good gloss, and there is every indication that it will be a very lasting coat; it paints a very clear white, and will go farther, or cover more surface, than an equal quantity of Linseed Oil.

THOMAS MOSELEY.

Dorchester, Sept 5, 1832.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, painted my house and out buildings white, in May last, with Messrs Downer & Austin's Prepared Paint Oil; said Oil has proved perfectly satisfactory. I shall give it the preference to any Oil I have ever used, for any future outside painting: have not used it in-doors.

JOSHUA GARDNER.

This is to certify, that I had my house painted with Downer & Austin's Paint Oil, in March last, and ground part of the lead in the same oil, and found it to dry well, with a good gloss, and up to this date there is no change.

DANIEL CHANDLER.

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1832.

This is to certify, that I used Messrs Downer and Austin's Paint Oil, for painting several of my buildings, situated in Dorchester, in June last, and found it to dry well, with a tough coat and good gloss, which still continues, and I am decidedly of opinion that it will be very durable. I have observed that it will spread over a great deal more surface than an equal quantity of Linseed Oil.

BENJ. B. LEEDS.

This may certify, that I have used Messrs Downer & Austin's Prepared Paint Oil, and am well satisfied with its use, finding it to dry well, give a good body and gloss, and I have no doubt of its durability.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1832. J. R. NEWELL.

Dorchester, Sept. 2, 1832.

This is to certify, that I had my dwelling house and out buildings, in Dorchester, painted white in May last, with Downer & Austin's Paint Oil, and found it to dry well, bearing out a great gloss and forming a firm coat; the gloss still remains undiminished, and there is no appearance of any change. I like it better than any oil I ever before used, and have no doubt it will be very durable. JOHN FOX.

I have used Downer & Austin's Prepared Paint Oil on my seed house and cottage in this town, and find it dries with a fine tough coat, and more gloss than Linseed oil. For *outside* painting, it is much more durable, as a given quantity will cover more surface, or dilute a greater quantity of lead than Linseed oil, and it possesses more body, as its firm coat and great gloss plainly indicate.

Lancaster, Sept. 14, 1832. J. B. RUSSELL.

Numerous other certificates could be procured attesting to the strength and superiority of this Oil for outside painting, but the above are deemed sufficient. At the Oil Factory can be seen a list of buildings in this city and neighboring towns, painted with the prepared Oil, any of which can be readily designated by the unusual gloss. One of the undersigned, (S. Downer) had his house, out buildings and fences painted white in March last, and up to this date there is no appearance of change, and the gloss has not in the least diminished, clearly denoting the strength of the Oil, and promising great durability. This Oil is found to cover about 25 per cent more surface than an equal quantity of Linseed Oil, independent of being 25 per cent cheaper in the price; as a corroboration of this fact, house No. 24 Atkinson street was painted two coats with only 7 gallons and 3 quarts—the house had not been painted for seventeen years, and now has a good gloss. It will also paint a much clearer, better white, as the Oil is very light, and does not color the lead in using.

Farther details and facts, showing the increasing demand, will be given on application at the Oil Factory, head of Foster's wharf. DOWNER & AUSTIN.

Situation Wanted,

As manager of a farm, by a native of Scotland, who considers himself well qualified for his business, also well acquainted in cattle. Apply at this office.

Sept. 19. 4t*

Durham Short Horn Bull.

A fine animal four years old, full blood, progeny very promising, for sale, if applied for soon at this office.

Aug. 27, 1832.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS: (Double and single,) dark blue, porcelain blue, red, rosy colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12½ to $1 each.

TULIPS: Splendid variegated, red, yellow, and mixed; 12½ cents each, $1 per dozen; assorted, with the colors marked on each; (our assortment of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put many sorts as low as $6 per hundred; an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS: Assorted, of the most splendid colors and showy flowers, large roots; 25 cents each, (extra fine roots.)

JONQUILLES: Sweet scented, finest roots 12½ cts. each, $1 per dozen.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS: Fragrant, white with citron cups, extra sized roots, 12½ to 25 cents each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS: Fragrant, of all colors, 12½ cents each, $1 per dozen.

SPRING CROCUS: Of all colors, 6¼ cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

LARGE GLADIOLUS or SWORD LILIES, 12½ cents each, $1 per dozen.

The above roots are of the same superior character as those sold by us the last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells one inch and eight tenths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are *not purchased at auction*, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12½ cents each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price; Martagon, or Turk's Cap Lilies, same price. Sept. 12.

Partner Wanted.

A Gentleman now well established in the nursery business in Ohio, having a good assortment of Fruit Trees, &c. growing, is desirous of taking as an active partner, a gardener from the vicinity of Boston, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and can give unquestionable testimonials as to his capacity, integrity and devotion to business. The location is one of the best in the State, having a water communication north to the Lakes, south to the navigable waters of the Mississippi Valley, and east and west by the great National Road. For further particulars, apply personally, to Mr. Russell, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston.

Sept 19. tf

Grass Seeds.

FOR sale at the New England Seedstore, No. 50½ North Market Street,

Northern and Southern Clover,
Herds Grass,
Northern Red Top,
Tall Oat Grass,
Fowl Meadow,
Lucerne, (from which four crops are cut in a year,)
White Dutch Honeysuckle Clover.

ALSO—Winter and Spring Rye, the growth of 1832.

The above will be sold by the quantity or retail; the utmost care has been taken to have the Grass Seeds genuine, and free from foul seeds. Aug. 19.

Strawberry Plants.

FOR sale by DAVID HAGGERSTON, Charlestown Vineyard, the following kinds of Strawberry Plants: Keens' Seedling, Wilmot's Superb, Royal Scarlet, Downton, Roseberry, and Mulberry Strawberries.

Keens' Seedling, two dollars; the other kinds, one dollar per hundred. Orders for the above sent to the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, will be attended to.

Sept. 5.

Caution to Trespassers.

THE Roxbury Yeoman Association for the protection of Fields, Orchards and Gardens, against the depredations of strollers and pilferers, caution all boys, apprentices, and other persons, against entering their inclosure if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SAM'L J. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Roxbury, July 16, 1832. 3m

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russettings,		barrel		00
ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton	98 00	103 00
pearl, first sort,		"	108 00	112 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel	11 50	12 00
prime,		"	6 25	6 50
Cargo, No. 1,		"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,		"	6	8
skimmed milk,		"	3	4
FLAXSEED,		bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,		barrel	6 75	6 87
Genesee,		"	6 25	6 50
Alexandria,		"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf,		"	6 25	6 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,		bushel	80	1 00
Corn, Southern yellow,		"	75	80
Rye,		"	1 00	1 12
Barley,		"	60	70
Oats,		"	42	55
HAY,		cwt.	50	62
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,		"	01 00	11 00
HOPS, 1st quality,		"	81 00	20
LIME,		cask	90	1 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at		ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,		barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess,		"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,		"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, northern,		"	1 00	1 25
Red Clover, northern,		pound	10	11
TALLOW, tried,		cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed.		pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,		"	55	65
Merino, ¾ths, washed,		"	40	42
Merino, half blood,		"	37	38
Merino, quarter,		"	33	35
Native, washed,		"	30	32
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	52	55
	1st Lambs,	"	40	42
	2d, "	"	32	33
	3d, "	"	27	28
	1st Spinning,	"		40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	00
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	9	10
whole hogs,	"	6	6¼
VEAL,	"	7	10
MUTTON,	"	4	10
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	14
lump, best,	"	18	23
EGGS, retail,	dozen	14	16
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel		92
Indian, retail,	"		75
POTATOES,	"	50	62
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 920 Beef Cattle, (including 150 unsold last week,) 325 Stores, 5050 Sheep, and 307 Swine. From 150 to 200 Beef Cattle, and several hundred Sheep remain unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—We quote extra at $5,17 a 5,50; prime at $4,67 a 5; good at $4 a 4,33; thin at $3 a 3,75. Cows, two year old and three year old, at $3 to 4.

Stores.—Sales were effected at the following prices; two year old at $10 a 14; three year old at $16 a 20.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at $18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 28, and 30.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot taken at 88c. one lot at $1, and one lot at $1,12; also, lots at $1,17, 1,25, 1,42, 1,50, 1,58, 1,62, 1,75, 1,80, 1,92, 2, 2,17, and 2,25. Wethers at $1,50, 2, 2,50, and 3.

Swine.—One lot of 74 (selected) more than half barrows, were taken at 4½c. one lot of 16 (selected) barrows at 5c.; at retail 4¼ a 4½ for sows, 5¼ a 5½ for barrows.

The frosts of last week occasioned considerable damage in various parts of New England; and it is feared that corn has suffered considerably.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged to defer several communications intended for this week's paper.

Miscellany.

THE WINGED WORSHIPPERS.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

An impromptu upon two little birds which flew into a house of worship during service.

Gay, guiltless pair,
What seek ye from the field of heaven?
Ye have no need of prayer,
Ye have no sins to be forgiven.

Why perch ye here,
Where mortals to their Maker bend?
Can your pure spirits fear
The GOD ye never could offend?

Ye never knew
The crimes for which we come to weep:
Penance is not for you,
Bless'd wanderers of the upper deep.

To you 'tis given
To wake sweet nature's untaught lays;
Beneath the arch of hea en
To chirp away a life of praise.

Then spread each wing,
Far, far above, o'er lakes and lands,
And join the choirs that sing
In yon blue dome not reared with hands.

Or, if ye stay,
To note the consecrated hour,
Teach me the airy way,
And let me try your envied power.

Above the crowd,
On upward wings could I but fly,
I'd bathe in yon bright cloud,
And seek the stars that gem the sky.

'Twere heaven indeed,
Through fields of trackless light to soar,
On nature's charms to feed,
And nature's own great GOD adore!

The following is from an able paper on Malignant Cholera, written by Dr Waterhouse, and published in a late No. of the Boston Courier.

Cellars, particularly in the country, are the most obnoxious apartments in our dwelling houses. They are too often crammed with the winter stock of vegetables, potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, and cabbages. The remnants of these articles *die* and rot in April and May, and that storehouse of pernicious vapors under our nose, lungs, and stomach, than which few things are more unwholesome, we endure for many weeks. This deleterious air fills first our parlors, and all the lower rooms of the house, and thence ascending, it fills the sleeping chambers, and naturally rises up to the garrets, filling in fact the whole house, even the most lofty ones. I have known the very bed-clothes smell of the cellar, the effluvia of dead vegetables, as pernicious to human life as the effluvium of a dead body. If this foul air could receive and retain the colors of impurity, like water, we should see the air of parlors and bed chambers tinged with an unwholesome vapor. Most people, particularly invalids, seem to take care to keep all this slow poison to themselves, by confining, with a miserly care, all this effluvia to themselves and family; and the more languid, qualmish, and dyspeptical they feel, with a stupid, muddling headach, and diminished appetite, the oser they confine themselves to the original cause of their disagreeable feelings. Instead of lighting a fire in July or August, (while *Sirius*, or the dog star reigns,) to carry the foul air up chimney, and so into the wide atmosphere, they take bitters, drink soda water, a little brandy, or so, to correct a foul cellar, and a contaminated parlor and bedchamber. At night, they hut up the house tight, and go to sleep over a renewed column of mephitic air, accumulated in a store-house made below the surface of the ground. Anxious mothers take care that their daughters should not catch cold, by being exposed to the open vital air, but immerge them in an atmosphere rising up from a foul cellar, replete with effluvia from o d cider barrels, beef and pork pickle, wet and rotting boards, and other *et cæteras* not to be named, and then wonder how their children get sick, lose their appetites, become pale, and sink under typhus fevers, or waste away in consumptions. My wonder is, they live so healthy and so long.

If I have been too particular, my excuse is, that I have been stimulated to be thus explicit by an unknown correspondent. A *blaze* of ten or fifteen minutes, or half an hour, made of fagots or any other light materials, will do more than the ventilation of doors and windows for hours. The air that passes up the chimney rises above the house, and mixes with the wide atmosphere; while that from windows and doors may return again whence it came. B. W.

Cambridge, Sept. 1832.

TOILETTE OF LADIES.

A small volume has recently been published in London, entitled the "Toilette of Health, Beauty and Fashion." It is the production of a lady, and contains a number of excellent receipts for improving the complexions, dispositions, &c, of females. We annex the following extract, which is a good and favorable specimen of the work.

"Let then the ladies observe the following rules: In the morning use pure water as a preparatory ablution; after which they must abstain from all sudden gusts of passion, particularly envy, as that gives the skin a sallow paleness. It may seem trifling to talk of temperance, yet this must be attended to, both in eating and drinking, if they would avoid those pimples, for which the advertised washes are a cure. Instead of rouge, let them use moderate exercise, which will raise a natural bloom in their cheek, inimitable by art. Ingenuous candor and unaffected good humor will give an openness to their countenance, that will make them universally agreeable. A desire of pleasing will add a fire to their eyes, and breathing the morning air at sunrise will give their lips a vermilion hue. That amiable vivacity which they now possess, may be happily heightened and preserved if they avoid late hours and card playing, as well as novel reading by candlelight, but not otherwise; for the first gives the face a drowsy, disagreeable aspect; the second, is a mother of wrinkles; and the third is a fruitful source of weak eyes and sallow complexion. A white hand is a very desirable ornament, and a hand can never be white unless it be kept clean; nor is this all, for if a young lady would excel her companions in this respect she must keep her hands in constant motion, which will occasion the blood to circulate freely, and have a wonderful effect. The motion recommended is working at her needle, brushing up the house and twirling the distaff."

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at $15 each, and $1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if $20 is paid, and $1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the $20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents. BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832. tf

American Farrier.

THIS day published, and for sale at the New England Farmer office, No. 50½ North Market Street, the American Farrier, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barnum. Price 75 cents.

Aug. 15.

Strawberries.

FOR sale at the Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, the following varieties of Strawberries now ready for transplanting.

Hudson's Bay, Chili, Downton, Roseberry, Mulberry, Pine-apple, Bath-scarlet, Methven Castle, Wilmot's Superb, Large White, Red-wood, White-wood, Red Alpine, monthly with runners, Red Bush Alpine, White do. do Duke of Kent's Scarlet, Wellington, New Black Rusk Hautbois, French Musk Hautbois, Prolific Hautbois, Large Early Scarlet, Knevet's New Pine, Keens' Seedling, Southborough Seedling, &c, &c.

Written orders addressed to John or William Kenrick, Newton, or left with Mr Russell at his Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, will receive immediate attention.

August 18. 3w

White Mulberry Seed.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, Boston, a lot of White Mulberry Seed, saved the last month expressly for us, from one of the largest white mulberry orchards in Connecticut—warranted fresh and of the very first quality.

Aug. 15.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
Newburyport.—EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me.—WM. MANN.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq.
Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.